Development of Optical Metrology ENgine (OMEN)

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Background:

The Advanced Photon Source (APS) is a third-generation hard x-ray synchrotron radiation source located at Argonne National Laboratory, and funded by the US Department of Energy Office of Science-Basic Energy Sciences. It produces x-rays using synchrotron radiation from a 7 GeV storage ring. Plans are underway for an upgrade to improve

the source brightness and coherent flux by orders of magnitude. New optics need be developed to preserve these improvements. It is the mission of the optics group to develop and analyze these optics.



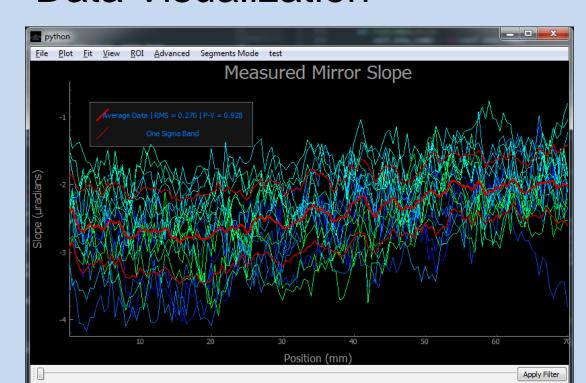
Image courtesy of https://www1.aps.anl.gov/About/Welcome

OMEN Capabilities:

Data Visualization

Region of Interest

Selection



New Procedures

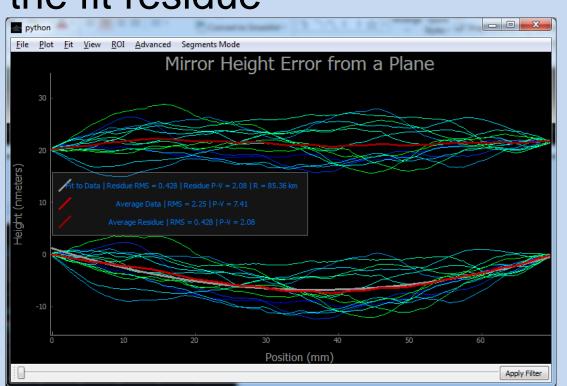
for Curved Mirrors

accurate regime of the LTP

Filtering potential highbackground scans



Fitting with easy analysis of the fit residue



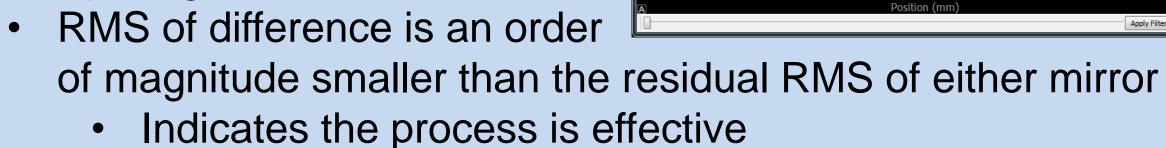
Results:

Test stitching partial scans by comparing to a full scan

Stitched Data | RMS = 8.43 | P-V = 53.7

Average Residue | RMS = 0.693 | P-V = 2.73

nstitched Data | RMS = 7.31 | P-V = 24.8



Data Collection:

New, high precision stage³

order of 10 nrad

Mirror movement precise on the

Stitched measurement compared to

single-run full measurement for flat,

elliptical, and spherical mirrors

- Deviation between stitched and unstitched is linear on a spherical mirror
 - Comparison with calibrated data will be performed

Residual Height Error of Spherical Mirror

Position (mm)

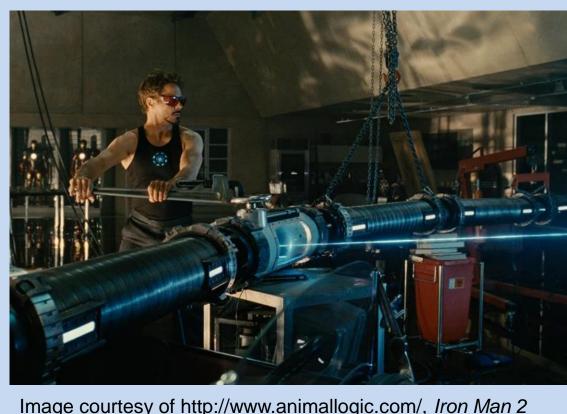


Image courtesy of http://www.animallogic.com/, Iron Man 2

Light Sources:

- Electrons travel at relativistic speeds in a storage ring
 - At every bend, synchrotron radiation is released
- Light is extremely intense and highly collimated
- Extremely useful for a variety of experiments
 - Nanomaterial Investigation
 - Condensed matter physics
 - Protein Crystallography

Curved Mirror

Make and apply calibration curves to extend LTP range

Stitching partial scans together so each reads only the

Conclusions:

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Slope

- Code is robust, and will be useful for future analysis
 - Easy to use
 - Rapid analysis
- Stitching code allows for new measurement capability
- Further investigation will be conducted into calibration in the near future

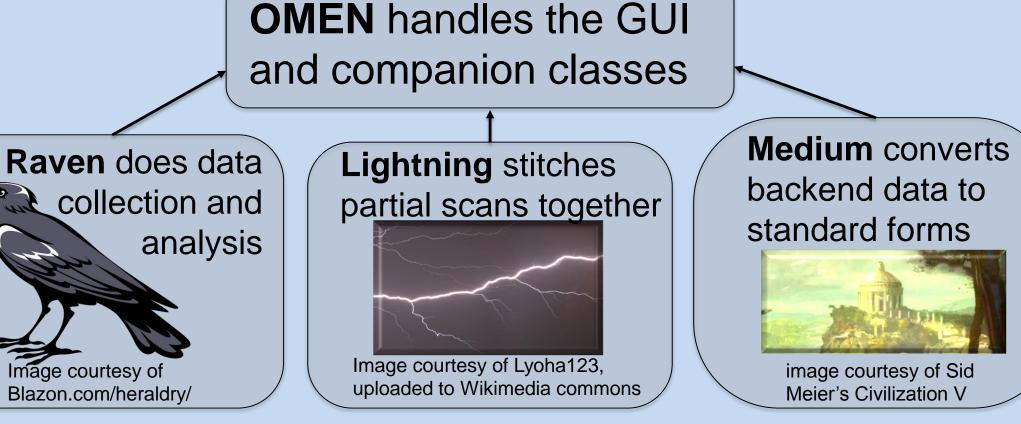
Mirrors:

- Upgrade requires residual slope error on mirrors as low as 50 nrad
 - Project focuses on analysis required to measure mirrors to the needed precision
- Optics group commissioned long trace profiler (LTP) to measure to the needed precision^{1, 2}
 - Autocollimator-based slope measurement device
- LTP has very limited angular range
 - New procedure needed for highly curved mirrors
 - New analysis tools were needed



OMEN Technical Details:

- Python software
 - PyQt4 based GUI
 - PyQtGraph based plotting
- Class-based architecture:



References:

- 1. Lahsen Assoufid et al., Nucl. Instrum. Methods A 710, 31-36 (2013).
- 2. J. Qian, J. Sullivan, M. Erdmann, A. Khounsary, L. Assoufid, Nucl. Instrum. Methods A 710, 48-51 (2013). 3. D. Shu, et al., Proc. SPIE 9206, Advances in Metrology for X-Ray and EUV Optics V, 920601 (October 7, 2014); doi: 10.1117/12.2084726Proc. of SPIE Vol. 9206,

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